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The First Meeting of the Investigation Committee concerning establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry and eight other items.

Meeting held on 9 October 1942 (Friday) at
Privy Council Office

Attendance:

President of Privy Council

HARA

Chief of Investigation Committee,
Vice-president of Privy Council

SUZUKI

Members of Investigation Committee:

Councillor	ISEKI
Councillor	MINAMI
Councillor	USHIO
Councillor	FUTAKAMI
Councillor	OBATA
Councillor	TAMEGAE
Councillor	MITSUCHI
Councillor	IZAWA
Councillor	IKEDA
Councillor	MINAMI

State Ministers:

Prime Minister concurrently War Minister	TOJO
Agriculture and Forestry Minister concurrently Overseas Affairs Minister	IINO
Home Minister	YUZAWA
Foreign Minister	TANI

Exponents:

Chief Secretary of Cabinet	HOSHINO
Chief of Legislative Bureau	WATANABE
Counsellor of Legislative Bureau	INABA
Counsellor of Legislative Bureau	USUI
President of Planning Board	SUZUKI
Chief of 1st Section, Planning Board	AMINAGA
Vice-chief, Manchurian Affairs Bureau	TAKUCHI
Chief Secretary	HORIE
Secretary	MOROHASHI
Secretary	TAKATSUJI

/
(Meeting

(Meeting called to order 1:30 P.M.)

Chief of Investigation Committee calls meeting to order.

Premier Tojo made an outline explanation regarding the purport and the contents of the draft.

Committee Member ISHII inquired that;

(1) The establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry will excite suspicion as though Japan will consider the hitherto friendly countries in the East Asia Sphere as Japan's colonies. It may lead to such that both material and spiritual cooperation cannot be expected. Consequently, would the enemy countries not take advantage of this and would it not cause concern in bringing about an unfavourable effect in the attitude of India? Would it not be better to establish a combined organization of East Asia countries than risk such disadvantages?

To this inquiry, Premier Tojo replied;

"In order to achieve victory, which is an absolute necessity for Japan, the combined fighting power of East Asia must be strengthened. However, the various organs of Japan in the Co-prosperity Sphere at present are confusedly set up and find difficulty in maintaining unified and active measures. Therefore, it is desired to establish a ministry and to appoint a responsible minister, thereby establishing an appropriate national policy in achieving the aforementioned aims, and to be sure of a swift and decisive execution of this policy. Moreover, Japan has already openly declared to the world the construction of Greater East Asia, so there is no need of restraint in using the term 'Greater East Asia Ministry' at this time. It is preferable to use this term voluntarily. In regard to the effect it may have toward foreign countries, the countries within the Co-prosperity Sphere all have ties with Japan and since after all, the object of this draft is to plan for the benefit of the Co-prosperity Sphere, this misunderstanding will be solved. In regard to other third countries, it is sufficient if counteracted with propaganda and therefore, will not be grounds to hesitate on this plan. In regard to the attitude of India, no reaction is noticed. The East Asia Combined Organization Proposal will be studied hereafter as a political problem and has no relation to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry."

Committee Member Minami (Hirosaki) inquired:

(2) In treating the independent countries within the Greater East Asia Sphere as mandates of Japan or as occupied territories, the question / was

was asked whether this would not be the cause of uneasiness of these countries and the cause of alienation of the people.

Premier Tojo replied that this draft, from the viewpoint of achieving victory, is intended to establish an organization for the construction of Greater East Asia. In its operation, close attention should be paid in regard to the alienation of the relative countries.

(3) The question of the extent of pure diplomacy and of the relation between the Greater East Asia Minister and Foreign Minister when concluding a treaty was brought up.

Premier Tojo replied that the exchange of diplomats and consuls with countries in the Greater East Asia Sphere and other matters concerning international formalities, the signing of international treaties between Japan and these foreign countries, official negotiation in regard to these treaties, are examples which show the extent of pure diplomacy. This scope will be decided at the Cabinet Meeting.

In regard to the treaty proposal, Chief of Legislative Bureau Moriyama replied, that the respective administrations which are in charge of the contents will participate in its discussion and will become a concrete plan through the Treaty Bureau of the Foreign Office and then transmitted to the Cabinet. The relation between the Greater East Asia Minister and the Foreign Minister in the sphere of this administrative business is similar to the relation between the Agriculture and Forestry Minister and the Foreign Minister in the hitherto fishery treaties. Furthermore, the authority to conclude a treaty belongs to the sovereign authority of the Emperor and although the authority of signing the treaty is invested in the delegate plenipotentiary, in the approval of the treaty draft beforehand and in the ratification of the treaty afterwards, the Greater East Asia Minister and Foreign Minister, as well as the other State Ministers, are equally charged with the duty of assisting.

The Second Meeting of the Investigation Committee Concerning the Establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry and Eight Other Items.

Meeting held on 12 October 1942 (Monday) at Privy Council Office.

Attendances:

President of Privy Council	HARA
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Chief of Investigation Committee, Vice President of Privy Council	SUZUKI
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Members of Investigation Committee:

Councillor	ISHII
Councillor	MINAMI (Hiroschi)
Councillor	USHIO
Councillor	FUTAGAMI
Councillor	OBATA
Councillor	TAKE OSHI
Councillor	MITSUCHI
Councillor	IWA
Councillor	IKEDA
Councillor	MINAMI (Jiro)

State Ministers:

Premier concurrently War Minister	TOJO
Agriculture and Forestry Minister concurrently Overseas Affairs Minister	INO
Home Minister	YUWA
Foreign Minister	TANI

Exponents:

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet	HOSHINO
Chief of Legislative Bureau	MORIYAMA
Counsellor of Legislative Bureau	TRIYE
" " "	SATO
" " "	MIYAUCHI
" " "	AOKI
President of the Planning Board	SUZUKI
Chief of 1st Section, Planning Board	AKINAGA
Vice-Chief of Manchurian Affairs Bureau	TAKEMUCHI
Chief Secretary	HORIYE
Secretary	MOROHISHI
Secretary	IMATSUJI

(Meeting Called to Order 10:00 A.M.)

Chief of Investigation Committee SIZ'KI calls meeting to order.

From Committee Member US.IC:

(1) He asked whether it was not necessary to have a powerful liaison organ between the Greater East Asia Minister and the Ministers of the other offices, besides the Liaison Committee. Prime Minister TOJO replied that since war guidance is a problem of the entire state the Government and the Supreme Command have already set up a liaison conference and is now deciding the basic policy. Foreign Minister TANI stated that, in regard to the relations between the Foreign Office and the Greater East Asia Ministry, there is a direct mutual exchange of important foreign information, and besides, with the shifting of personnels, and etc., practical liaison will be effected. . .

(2) He queried into the relations of the Greater East Asia Ministry with the administration of the Southern occupied zone, and stating in effect that it would be better to have administration in occupied zones in the interim replaced immediately by a permanent Greater East Asia Administration and thereby create a fait accompli. In reply to his query made to the views of the Government authorities, Prime Minister TOJO stated that the Southern Occupied Areas are now under military administration and, therefore, the authority of the Greater East Asia Ministry is excluded; but eventually full preparations will be made providing for the time when the /T.J./Southern Occupied Areas/ detaches itself from military administration onto civil administration. Furthermore, the military itself is desirous of having the military administration in the Southern Occupied Areas to speedily replaced by civil administration; and even now designs are being made to have the Inspector-General and the Inspectors of the Military Administration gradually replaced by Civil Service Officials.

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(5) He inquired as to the scope of the Greater East Asia Sphere. Prime Minister TOJO replied that it will include the KANTUNG PROVINCE, SOUTH SEA ISLAND GROUP, MANCHURIA, CHIN., SING., FRENCH INDO-CHINA, and the newly occupied areas brought about by the Greater East Asia War. Consequently, with the increase of occupied areas, its sphere will be enlarged; thus each gave their reply.

Then following from Committee Member FUTAGAMI:

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(Recess from 12.10 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.)

(3) He queried as to the purport in specially providing a provision (Article No. 19) for concert and cooperation in the Greater East Asia Minister, legislation. Chief of Legislation Bureau MORIYAMA replied that although the military administration zones within the Greater East Asia Sphere should, as a matter of fact, be dropped from the supervision of the Greater East Asia Minister, it was specially decided to have the Greater East Asia Ministry handle matters connected with administration of occupied zone in order that fruits be borne of unified war and administrative policies and also, in preparation for the time those areas will become free of military administration.

(4) He queried on the matter regarding the appointment of Commissioned officers on active service to civil service posts in the Greater East Asia Ministry/ as stipulated in the separate plan, and the reason for having superb commissioned officers to handle civil service matters in time of war. Prime Minister TOJO replied that since military administration is now effected in Southern Occupied Areas and that in view of the fact the actual state of affairs in CHINA also requires such views in the maintenance of public security, it necessitates the civil service officials of the Greater East Asia Ministry to have thorough knowledge and experience in regard to the Army and Navy.

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From Committee Member OBATA:

He asked whether there is any fear in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry causing injury to the prestige of independent nations in the Greater East Asia ~~Ministry~~, and eventually causing weakening in the mental and material cooperation as requested by our Empire; and on the other hand, enabling enemy powers to commit malvolent propagandas. Premier TOJO replied that military operations during the early stages of the Greater East Asia War have, as a whole, made favourable progress and nearly all the strategical key points in East Asia have been occupied. But the question of vital importance at present is in the construction of a Greater East Asia with these points as its foundation. The future operations of enemy countries will be a demonstration of their materialistic power in the highest degree and, counter-attacks will be made by them from footholds now remaining in their hands. It could be deemed that the aspect of war, hereafter, shall display a much intensified situation. Therefore, it is urgently necessary that plans be made for the construction of Greater East Asia by a single effort at this moment, utilizing the advantage, when the enemies have not yet begun their counter-attacks; and thus provide for the winning of victory which is the first requisite today. For this matter, adjustment for the necessary organization shall be made with this plan. Furthermore, the influence affecting a third power belongs to the problem of secondary significance and does not become a reason for hesitating the construction of the Greater East Asia. Suppose it did give rise to misunderstanding among the various countries in the East Asia Sphere, a proper employment of the new organization would, eventually, give understanding to the various countries in the East Asia Sphere that the construction of East Asia would be to their own advantage.

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(3) The nations of the world will be divided into two groups; of which the state affairs of one group will be handled not by the Foreign Office but by the Greater East Asia Ministry. The question was asked whether there would not be consternation that the countries under this category would treat Japan as a colonization ministry.

Foreign Minister TANI replied that Japan has special diplomatic relations with the various independent countries in the Greater East Asia Sphere. Since internal guidance of their diplomacy is also being conducted, there is no need of apprehension. It is similar to the special agreement existing between French Indo-China and France. Since France respects the intentions of Japan regarding French Indo-China, actually it is impossible to believe that French Indo-China will deal with Japan as a colonization ministry. On the part of Japan, the French ambassador has conferred with the Foreign Minister concerning the local problems of French Indo-China, but no objections were made. Replies to this effect were respectively made.

Committee Member ANEGOE stated that when Japan holds East Asia in its power as in the present, there is no necessity in establishing the Greater East Asia Ministry which will only help to raise a problem. Furthermore, in order to make the Southern Occupied Areas constructive, it is better to change the military government immediately to civil government.

In asking the opinions of the respective authorities, Premier TOJO replied that since determining the essence for the construction of East Asia and conceiving a unified policy are pressing necessities of the moment, the unification of various organs to arrange for a new organization requires immediate attention. Regarding the question of changing the military government to civil government, the reply was that it will be immediately carried out, even before the war is concluded, when peace and order is established and when the situation is normal.

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The Third Meeting of the Investigation Committee regarding
Establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry and Eight
Other Items.

Meeting held on 14 October 1942 (Wednesday) at Privy Council Office.

Attendance:

President of Privy Council	HADA
Chief of Investigation Committee	
Vice-President of Privy Council	SUZUMI

Committee Members

Councillor	ISHII
Councillor	MILANI (Hiroschi)
Councillor	FUTAMAWA
Councillor	OBATA
Councillor	TAITOGI
Councillor	MITSUOJI
Councillor	IZUMI
Councillor	INADA
Councillor	WATANABE (Jiro)

State Ministers:

Prime Minister concurrently	
War Minister	TOJO
Agriculture and Forestry Minister concurrently Oversea Affairs Minister	
Home Minister	INO
Foreign Minister	YUZAWA
	TAKI

Economic:

Chief Secretary of Cabinet	HOSHI
Chief of Legislative Bureau	MORIMASA
Counsellor of Legislative Bureau	IRIE
" "	SATO
" "	MIWAUCHI
President of Planning Board	SUZUKI
Secretary of Planning Board	YAWASHI
Vice-Chief of Manchurian Affairs Bureau	MINOURA
Chief Secretary	KODAMA
Secretary	MOROKASU
Secretary	MINOTSUJI
(Meeting called to order 10:00 AM)	
Chief of Committee SUZUMI calls meeting to order.	

Committee Member IZAWA asked: ***

(2) Committee IZAWA pointed out the fact that in Formosa, only few native Formosans were being accepted as government and municipal officials. He then asked how can one expect to assimilate the different peoples of the Greater East Asia Sphere in order to bring about the sound establishment of Greater East Asia when even in quasi-homeland FORMOSA, such discrimination exists.

TOJO replied that the establishment of Greater East Asia is based on the spirit of YAKO IB (T. I. Gathering the eight corners of the world under one roof) and that it would not be difficult to assimilate even the different peoples if dealt with this spirit. /TOJO continued/ that subjects of territories should not purposely be excluded from being appointed as government and municipal officials and that it should gradually be reformed in accordance with the aforementioned spirit.

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The Fourth Meeting of the Investigation Committee concerning the Establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry and eight other items.

Meeting held on 15 October 1942 (Thursday) at Privy Council Office.

Attendance:

President of the Privy Council YAMA

Chief of the Investigation Committee, Vice-President of the Privy Council SUZUKI

Committee Members:

Councillor ISHII

Councillor MINAMI (Mireshi)

Councillor USUIO

Councillor FUTAGAMI

Councillor OHTA

Councillor TAKIGOSHI

Councillor ITSUCHI

Councillor IZAWA

Councillor IKEDA

Councillor MINAMI (Jiro)

Ministers of State:

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry,

concurrently Minister of Overseas Affairs INO

Foreign Minister YUZAWA

Foreign Minister TANI

Exponents:

Chief of the Legislative Bureau HOKIYAMA

Counsellor of Legislative Bureau SATO

Counsellor of Legislative Bureau TAKEUCHI

President of the Planning Board SUZUKI

Secretary of the Planning Board WATANABE

Vice-Chief of Manchurian Affairs Bureau TAKEUCHI

Chief of the Economic Section, China Affairs Bureau USAMI

Chief of the Treaty Bureau, Foreign Affairs Ministry

MATSUMOTO

Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Ministry KADOMKI

Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Overseas Affairs UMEMOTO

Chief of Colonial Bureau, Ministry of Overseas Affairs

IMAYOSHI

Chief of the Superintendent Bureau, Ministry of Overseas

Affairs NAKANO

Chief of the Industrial Bureau, Ministry of Overseas

Affairs TAKEUCHI

Secretary of the Ministry of Overseas Affairs KAMIMOTO

Chief Secretary WORIE

Secretary HOKOYASHI

Secretary TAKATSUJI

Doc. No. 1086

(Meeting called to order 1:30 p.m.)

SUZUKI, Chairman of the Committee, called the meeting to order. Letters concerning the establishment of Greater East Asia Ministry and the revision of some general rules of other ministries were presented before the Committee.

MORIYAMA, Chief of the Legislation Bureau, roughly explained the aforementioned two subjects.

Committee Member INAMI (Hirosi) inquired: Are there any intentions to change the name of Greater East Asia Ministry? Since the distinction between customary diplomacy /and extraneous diplomacy/ is vague, is it not preferable to consider the relations with other countries and not use the word customary diplomacy officially but to dispose of it in actual practice?

Minister of State SUZUKI replied that he considered the name Greater East Asia Ministry proper because the name bespake straightforwardly the consistency of establishing Greater East Asia and that he had no intention to change it. Chief of Legislative Bureau MORIYAMA added that since the jurisdiction of the Greater East Asia Minister consisted in the performance of administration duties in various fields, it would not be proper to exclude customary diplomacy in practice.

(2) /Committee Member INAMI (Hirosi)/inquired why was it necessary to have the Greater East Asia Minister supervise the extraneous diplomacy with countries within the Greater East Asia region.

Chief of Legislative Bureau MORIYAMA replied that countries in the Greater East Asia Sphere are mutually in a family relationship. Therefore, the diplomacy between these countries and the diplomacy between other independent countries differ in character markedly. Moreover, since there is an intimate and inseparable relationship between foreign policies and /extraneous diplomacy/ in the Greater East Asia area, it was decided to leave the Greater East Asia Minister take charge.

Committee Member FUTAKAMI (I) asked whether India and Australia would be included within the sphere of territorial jurisdiction of the Greater East Asia Ministry.

MORIYAMA, Chief of the Legislation Bureau replied that they were not included, at present, within the sphere of Greater East Asia. MATSUOKA, Chief of the Treaty Bureau, Foreign Affairs Ministry, answered that the so-called Greater East Asia in the Tripartite Pact did not include them at the time of its conclusion.

The Fifth Meeting of the Investigation Committee
Concerning the Establishment of the Greater East
Asia Ministry and Eight Other Items.

The meeting was held at the Privy Council office
on 19 October (Monday), 1942.

Attendance:

President of the Privy Council HARA
Chief of the Investigation Committee SUZUKI
Members of the Investigation Committee
Councillor ISHII

" MINAMI (HIROSHI)
" USHIO
" FUTAGAMI
" OBATA
" TAKEGOSHI
" MITSUCHI
" IZAWA
" IEDA
" MINAMI (Jiro)

State Ministers:

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and con-
currently Minister of Overseas Affairs INO
Minister of Home Affairs UZAWA
Minister of Foreign Affairs TANI

Exponents

Director of the Legislative Bureau MORIYAMA
Advisor to the Legislative Bureau SATO
Advisor to the Legislative Bureau MIYAUCHI
Secretary of the Planning Board HAYASHI
Vice-Chief of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau TAKEUCHI
Chief of the Economic Section, China Affairs
USAMI
Chief of the Treaty Bureau, Foreign Office MATSUMOTO
Secretary of Foreign Office KADOYAKI
Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs Ministry UEBA
Chief of the Colonial Bureau, Overseas Affairs
Ministry IMIYOSHI
Secretary of Overseas Affairs Ministry KAWAMOTO
Chief Secretary of the Cabinet HORIE
Secretary MONOHASHI
Secretary TAKATSUJI

(Meeting convenes at 10:10 A.M.)

Chairman SUZUKI announced opening of the Meeting.

Committee member FUTAGAMI stated: (1) The overseas organs of the Greater East Asia Ministry are officially under the command of the Foreign Minister concerning ~~these~~ ~~matters~~ of customary diplomacy; and under the command of the Greater East Asia Minister on those of extranormal diplomacy. Furthermore, since the distinction between customary and extranormal diplomacy is not clear, they /overseas organs/ receive orders separately from the both ministers of the central government on the same issue. He asked whether or not there is fear of this giving cause to bewilderment so that they would not be able to act properly. Foreign Minister TANI replied that the relations of our Empire with the countries in the Greater East Asia sphere are somewhat the relations between relatives and it is the ideal of our Empire to have this further strengthened and developed into the relations of a single large family, and that during this period it could be eventually led to a point where diplomacy would not be needed any more. But at the present stage, due to need for respect of dignity and the exchange of documents, it is necessary that customary diplomacy be continued. Within this extent will the overseas organs come under the superintendence of the Foreign Minister.

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(1) Committee member MITSUCHI asked the reason why it was inappropriate to have extranormal diplomacy come under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office, and customary diplomacy under the Greater East Asia Ministry, respectively, in regard to our foreign relations with the independent countries in the Greater East Asia Sphere.

Foreign Minister TANI and the Chief of the Legislative Bureau MOCHIYAMA replied that the Greater East Asia Ministry, after all, assumes charge of affairs on the establishment of the Greater East Asia, and since its contents cover the various fields in politics, economy and culture, extending over the whole area of Greater East Asia, it is necessary to have all the various items of diplomatic policy toward independent nations in the Co-Prosperity Sphere be charged to the care of Greater East Asia Ministry. Moreover, it would be appropriate to have international courtesies and conclusion of international treaties, etc., which are customary diplomacy, be charged to the care of the Foreign Ministry.

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(II) Chairman HARA inquired as to the jurisdiction of negotiating duties concerned with matters of Greater East Asia with third power countries outside the sphere of Greater East Asia, for instance, with GERMANY and ITALY.

Foreign Minister TANI and the Chief of the Legislative Bureau, MORIYAMA replied that, even matters concerning the Greater East Asia Sphere may, if it concerns negotiations with third power countries outside the Greater East Asia Sphere, be properly construed that ^{to} it will be under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office. Moreover, this shall be clearly settled by Cabinet decision.

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The Sixth Meeting of the Investigation Committee for the Establishment of Greater East Asia Ministry and Eight other Items.

Meeting held on 20 October 1942 (Tuesday)
at the office of the Privy Council

Attendance:

President of Privy Council	YAMA
Chairman of Committee	
Vice President of Privy Council	SUZUKI
Committee Members	
Councillor	ISHII
Councillor	MINAMI (Hiroschi)
Councillor	USHIO
Councillor	FUTAKAMI
Councillor	OBATA
Councillor	TANIGOSHI
Councillor	MITSUCHI
Councillor	IZAWA
Councillor	IKEDA
COUNCILLOR	MINAMI (Jiro)
State Ministers	
Agriculture and Forestry Minister and concurrently Overseas Affairs Minister	INO
Navy Minister	SHIMADA
Home Affairs Minister	YUZAWA
Foreign Affairs Minister	TANI
Economists	
Chief of Legislative Bureau	MORIYAMA
Counsellor of Legislative Bureau	SATO
Counsellor of Legislative Bureau	MIYAZUCHI
Chief of Economic Section	
China Affairs Bureau	USAMI
Chief of Treaty Bureau, Foreign Affairs Ministry	MATSUMOTO
Secretary of Foreign Affairs Ministry	KADOMAWI
Chief of Naval Affairs, Navy Ministry	OKA
Vice Minister of Overseas Affairs Ministry	URIBA
Chief of Colonial Bureau, Overseas Affairs Ministry	IMAYOSHI
Chief of Superintendence Bureau, Overseas Affairs Ministry	HAYATO
Chief of Industrial Bureau, Overseas Affairs Ministry	TANAKA
Secretary of Overseas Affairs Ministry	KAWAMOTO
Administrative official of Overseas Affairs Ministry	IIJIMA
Chief Secretary	HORIE
Secretary of Cabinet	MOROHASHI
"	TAKATSUJI

(Meeting called to order 1:30 PM
Chairman SUZUKI calls meeting to order. Committee Member
MITSUCHI questioned:*****

(2) In the Southern occupied territories,^{over} what military-government-administered areas will the Navy take charge? Is there any intention of changing the military government to civil administration before the war ends?

Chief of Naval Affairs Bureau OMA replied that the area in charge of the Navy are principally BO'NGO, CHI'BIS and NEW GUINEA including SULAWESI and DUTCH TIMOR.

Navy Minister SHIMADA answered that in consideration of the tendency of public opinion, and the original duty of the armed forces, the military government shall be changed to civil administration as soon as the situations permit.

The 7th Committee Meeting of the Investigating Committee Concerning Establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry and Eight Other Items.

Meeting held on 20 October 1942 (Tuesday) at the Privy Council Office.

Attendance:

President of the Privy Council HARA
Chief of Investigation Committee, Vice-president of the
Privy Council SUZUKI

Members of Investigation Committee:

Councillor ISHII
Councillor (Hiroshi) MINAMI
Councillor USHIO
Councillor FUTAGAWA
Councillor OBITA
Councillor TANEGOSHI
Councillor MITSUCHI
Councillor TSUWA
Councillor IKEDA
Councillor (Jiro) MINAMI

Ministers of State:

Agriculture and Forestry Minister concurrently with the
Overseas Affairs Minister INO

Navy Minister SHIMADA

Home Affairs Minister YUZAWA

Foreign Affairs Minister TANI

Exponents:

Chief of Legislative Bureau MORIYA
Counsellor of Legislative Bureau SUTO
Counsellor of Legislative Bureau NIYAUCHI
Chief of Treaty Bureau, Foreign Affairs Ministry MATSUMOTO
Secretary of Foreign Affairs Ministry KADOKAWA
Chief of Naval Affairs, Navy Ministry OKA

Exponents (Cont'd):

Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs Ministry UEBA
Chief of Colonial Bureau, Overseas Affairs Ministry IWAYOSHI
Chief of Superintendance Bureau, Overseas
Affairs Ministry NAKANO
Chief of Industrial Bureau, Overseas Affairs
Ministry TAKEUCHI
Secretary of Overseas Affairs Ministry KYOMOTO
Administrative Official, Overseas Affairs Ministry IIJIMA
Chief of Economic Section, China Affairs Bureau USAKI
Chief Secretary HORIE
Secretary MOROHASHI
Secretary TAKITSUJI

(Meeting called to order at 10:05 a.m.) Chief of Investigation Committee SUZUKI announced that the meeting was called to order. In view of the matters which had been questioned in the past in this committee in regards to the draft of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry, since it seems that each member of the committee entertains the strong opinion that the draft should be revised but on the other hand the government desired the immediate execution of this draft, SUZUKI said that it would be better to immediately report to the government of the existence of such opinions and request for its consideration, and asked that each member of the committee express his views. Committee member ISHII, saying that the draft cast unreasonable suspicion on our allied countries and other friendly countries, proposed the following revisions:

1. That the name "Greater East Asia Ministry" be changed.
2. That diplomacy be left under the complete control of the Foreign Ministry as before.

To the above-mentioned proposals, especially to the second point, Committee members MINAMI (Hiroshi), OBATA, and TAKEKOSHI each expressed his respective approval.

Committee member IZUMI stated that he was anxious about the political situation which might arise in case of an opposition to the draft, and for that reason, stated that he would reserve his approval or disapproval.

Both committee members ISHII and OBATA expressed the view that the Privy Counsellors must, as a duty, express their beliefs without reservations according to the dictates of their consciences in replying to the Imperial Inquiry and that after considering the

trend of the political situation, they must not retreat from their beliefs.

Committee member ITSUCHI said that since the government and the Privy Council have a common desire, it would be desirable if the President of the Privy Council and the Chief of the Committee should informally report the tendency of the Investigation Committee to the Prime Minister and request his consideration.

In response to this, Committee member FUTAGAMI stated that the best policy would be to deal with the government after the opinions of the committee had been unified.

Committee Chief SUZUKI stated to the effect that this draft is not based upon the rules of righteousness but on the rules of might, and for the reason that it would be unsatisfactory as a far-sighted national plan, if there is unity of opinion in the committee, he could assume the responsibility of the negotiations and in all frankness, endeavor to have the government listen to this, but if there is lack of complete unity in the committee, it would be difficult to accept this responsibility.

In connection with this, Committee members ISHII, USHIO, and IKEDA said to the effect that even though there was a lack of unity in the committee, it would be advisable to have the Committee Chief take the trouble of negotiating with the government and requesting its consideration if there existed a majority opinion. To this, Committee member IZAWA concurred.

(Recess from 12:00 noon to 1:05 p.m.)

Committee Chief SUZUKI, in response to the request of each Committee member, stated to the effect that he would assume the responsibilities of the negotiations since there is the approval of each committee member in regard to negotiating with the government. He announced the adjournment of the session.

(Meeting adjourned at 1:20 p.m.)

The 8th Meeting of the Investigating Committee
Concerning Establishment of the Greater East Asia
Ministry and Eight Other Items.

Meeting held on ~~2~~ Oct. 1942 (Wednesday) at Privy Council Office.

Attendance:

President of the Privy Council HARA

Chief of Investigation Committee, Vice-President of the
Privy Council SUZUKI

Committee members:

Councillor ISHII
Councillor MINAMI (Hiroshi)
Councillor USHIRO
Councillor FUTAKAMI
Councillor OBATA
Councillor TAKEGOE
Councillor MITSUCHI
Councillor IZUMIWA
Councillor IKEDA
Councillor MINAMI (Jiro)

Ministers of State:

Prime Minister concurrently War Minister TOJO
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry con-
currently Minister of Overseas Affairs INO
Home Minister YUZAWA

Exponents:

Chief of Legislative Bureau MORIYAMA
Counselor of Legislative Bureau SATO
Counselor of Legislative Bureau IRIE
Secretary of the Board of Planning HAYASHI
Vice-Minister of Home Affairs YAMAZAKI
Secretary of the Home Ministry IRIE
Chief of the Bureau of Military Affairs SATO
Chief of the Bureau of Naval Affairs OKA
Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs UEBA
Chief of Bureau of Superintendance,
Ministry of Overseas Affairs NAKANO
Chief of the Industrial Bureau, Ministry
of Overseas Affairs TAKEUCHI

Secretary of the Ministry of Overseas Affairs
KAWAMOTO
Secretary to the Korean Government-General USUI
Secretary to the Formosan Government-General HONDA
Chief Secretary HORIE
Secretary NOROHASHI
Secretary TAKITSUJI

(Meeting called to order at 10:35 a.m.)

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Committee member, MINAMI (Hiroshi), requested an explanation of the purport of Art. 19 of the Establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry.

Chief of the Legislative Bureau, MORIYAMA, explained that the administration of the occupied territories in the south is at present conducted according to the prerogative of the Supreme Command, and, therefore, lies beyond the scope of the Greater East Asia Ministry. However, in substance the military administration falls under matters of state, and at present various matters, such as the laying of plans, actually come under organs of state in many cases. This Article was inserted in order to provide that the disposal of such cases would be the responsibility of the Greater East Asia Ministry. "SAKUO" /T.N. Concert/ means compliance with the wishes of the army, while "KYORYOKU" /T.N: Cooperation/ means non-interference in military administration.

• • • •

Chairman SUZUKI proceeded to give an account of his interview with Prime Minister TOJO concerning the negotiations for the amendment of the original proposal agreed upon at the previous Committee meeting. He said that the Prime Minister was firmly determined to adhere to the original proposal, and could under no circumstances agree to the amendment, and that the Committee, therefore, had no choice but to express its views frankly when reporting the results of the investigation. All committeemen expressed thanks to the chairman and decided to drop the problem.

• • • •

No!

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EXHIBIT NO. 687

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

臺灣省立圖書館

東條英機總理大臣

特種農林大臣

湯沐海副大臣

王正廷

顧問官

顧問官

顧問官

顧問官

國務大臣

南洋顧問官

顧問官

顧問官

顧問官

顧問官

顧問官

顧問官

顧問官

顧問官

臺灣省議會長

臺灣省議會長

顧問官

臺灣省議會長

臺灣省議會長

朱佛烈

臺灣省議會長

臺灣省議會長

顧問官

蘇州太守長官
江寧布政使司
蘇州太守長官
江寧布政使司

增補江漢遺稿

116 3

南(公)參政司
廿九日大會客群下

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席慶清機司上總宗此一缺未得補候特此
因難于朝廷一旨該署臣大臣審准次前
記旨的過去承辦樹立圖文數來累承
遂行期以出而于本東亞建設深一布雨
用之于其事務請以此為全本宣旨旨白稿
之某事本署臣所用者本年正月圈
熟矣除國外用者本年正月圈
益商行的本上旨其詳解以解入
其他之全國行宣傳以對外機之足以下
本東亞歸請以達出之印度動向何
事及經商該令旨目本東亞聯合体事今後故
倉題事奉行本東亞署員設置上開你
十一月廿九日

國外交不自掌大權于之輔弼責外務大臣
在然也本東亞係外經外事外人本東亞
事之輔弼不指明如其間於此處法上安
義何試森山去割局長官司外交大權輔
弼國務大臣全局之輔弼是外交周之祀事遂
行政部行政部官制之定即官制以人
手本東亞也或於此紙外交外務大臣紙外交
之外外政本東亞大臣主官之全行政施行
輔弼周事上之輔弼範例長官之批

四〇四

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（原稿外傳）臣、御賜、國不、奉參議者不
（原稿外傳）此計上奏條內閣總理大臣、
（原稿外傳）賦、此天子所詔細、詔明為不
（原稿外傳）曰、本官事請、國、布國、會、統治地乃至
（原稿外傳）那般、之考、請國、不守、輯八民心
（原稿外傳）證反、禁、三事九、訊、奏條內閣總理大臣ヨリ
（原稿外傳）今、事、蒙、獲、觀、六ヨリ大東亞建設機構
（原稿外傳）之、之、之、之、之、之、之、獨、國、
（原稿外傳）氣、聲、小、サルヤ、細、注意加、旨
（原稿外傳）此、同、附、條約締結、於、大東
（原稿外傳）大臣、向、訊、奏條內閣總理
（原稿外傳）今、事、經、外、朝、公、東、亞、城、諸、外、國、
（原稿外傳）領、事、官、皆、及、產、農、其、他、國
（原稿外傳）除、諸、國、此、事、諸、外、國、國、際、條、約、締
（原稿外傳）結、事、此、公、式、交、涉、如、已、有、之、事、固、什
（原稿外傳）于、議、事、決、定、置、今、官、森、山、法、制、局、長、
（原稿外傳）官、事、約、某、局、之、其、内、容、主、官、行、政
（原稿外傳）各、部、事、務、之、款、外、務、省、條、約、局、於、成
（原稿外傳）事、為、議、同、竹、ラルモ、ニ、テ、此、行、政、事
（原稿外傳）務、分、部、事、務、之、大、東、亞、大、臣、外、務、大、臣、
（原稿外傳）務、之、款、外、務、省、條、約、於、山、農、林、大、臣、外、務、大
（原稿外傳）事、國、事、事、而、事、條、約、締、結、權、天、皇、
（原稿外傳）署、名、調、印、全、權、便、節、之、高、此、也
（原稿外傳）約、東、大、事、可、又、事、後、之、此、條、約、

六、本處臺灣省設置專員，獨任兩國能度如何？
請令外務部全權主導，本處臺灣省設置專員，以資
商討。此令。大清光緒三十一年正月二日。駐今夕北始

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十二月八日，總理、依其誤解，稱「希臘國之對
(附外傳) 之對外政策，應當向本來之統治及本來影響
古力士族，除內閣總理大臣及駐本國總大臣等
外，並一概同之，經聖旨副之，願付總理
督辦事務，外使：既準內閣大臣，實本來之統治
帝國全領域，緊密一體為世界雄飛之所能
執，故上鑑三經之主權，下此十七方
總督管，惟此俱重此配廣，為之綜合行政，深
通其政治，其統治影響及下，始可十全八
大。」
相終于會員長會之連上會會直天
(總理時三會會)

No. 7

Doc 1086

大東亞省官制外八件第二回審查委員會
昭和十七年十一月十二日(月曜日)本院事務所
於開會

本院事務所

審查委員長 原謙長

審查委員長 木下謙長

石井顧問官

南條顧問官

上嶋顧問官

竹越顧問官

三上顧問官

澤澤顧問官

南田顧問官

伊藤顧問官

大庭顧問官

小林顧問官

佐藤顧問官

顧問大臣

東條英美總理大臣

甘利豐子厚大臣

河野洋平大臣

小川敏夫大臣

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説明員

星野内閣書記官長
森山法制局長官
入江法制局參事官
藤法制局參事官
内法制局參事官
木金畫院監督
竹秋木金畫院第一課長
内對滿事務局次長

諸種江書記官長
橋橋書記官
高橋書記官

(午前十時開會)

鈴木委員長開會宣言
瀬食司

(大東亜大臣) 本日は大至るに連絡会議會
外事力本部終締商討事項セハルト付
内閣總理大臣ヨリ戰爭指揮軍團全體
問題ニ就き政府及統帥部聯絡會議
設立其基本方策ノ定め下當宣傳
大臣付外務省及大東亜省連係付海外輸

主導下所報之直接相互之公報其，他人事，
文會等之公報其，他人事。

(三) 太秦直領事方當頤代之故，向係訓導時應參，與領地行政，遠之之極帶即太秦直領事移，以該長官掌管，乃成此奇上之二面局，所見未入內計，應將內閣總理大臣司事方正領也。現原設下三任，後太秦直領事權限：雖除三十七年，總理軍政、難說民政，移入時備、萬全準備，謂入千百而主軍於三面，才可負其
律政，遠之行政，移入之希往辦理軍政，雖軍政事，逐次文官，以資圖，以下七日一

(三) 大東里内文官事仕セラシ現役武官三十
ハ陸海軍仕職有司此規定適用スルトシテ
大東里大臣、計下統率力弱化シ其結果殊ニ
現役武官特命全權大公使三十駐在國ニテ
設立、令招テ云々慶十ニ計定條例ノ
理大臣ヨリ治事上少事等現役事務能ヨリ武官
制設立人奉達用ト成ヘ此方法避
々大東里内於ノ齊議室ニ置外謀長若
干事官スル上此日

(四) 内外行政、一元化：朝鮮總督、滿本化、未
來ノ如キテ朝鮮同化、參政権ニ計ル期待、深
慮口之ニ感、抱ウマリ之ヲ庶施上、參政権ニ
スル事未嘗別、カクキモニ計ル政府、竹見、可
謂、素久内、總理、五ヨリ今向、内外行政、

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外文部外事官領事官在本邦實地執行前條約時，向來遵守統外事官，依然外務大臣、主官等八書目

(二) 太東亞洲域在舊之外交官領事官職務、許
許林山法制局長官曰：太東亞洲領事官實地執行前條約時，向來遵守統外事官，依然外務大臣、主官等八書目

並國際法、慣規慣例依之。從太東亞洲域在舊之外交官領事官職務、本邦在外館職員職務、舊之性格與云天、下山之別案、ヲ勅令、根據於太東亞洲域

(三) 太東亞洲官制特為應協力規定之，設
許林山法制局長官曰：太東亞洲域內，軍政地當然太東亞洲行政官曰：離此如年，政戰兩略一致，實舉之為及此等地域，軍政離脫不時備、又為特太東亞洲官之由領地行政兩聯之事務、行之云上、之書目

(四) 別案現後武官之太東亞洲內，文官兼任之公件三件賦事下僕為太武官之太官、一筆證物、行之公件理由太東亞洲內總理大臣現兩方互換於太庫政施行支那於太治

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安確立重視。于寧海在些盤之太東亞部內文官
三、韓將軍之知識全體，平乙三、平由山貴
國外他之法律別于朝鮮總督及臺灣總督總督
的首事之件計指不性質殊之計衣服從
善裕開日本法局長官，內務大臣，朝鮮總督
計指不專管，統理上必須十二指示三三，是單一
方制示三三，即朝鮮總督其指示，拒台事件
之三三是令處處拂？穿正父子三其內容服從
原平首而凡內務大臣，臺灣總督總督計指示，暨
督之文字指示三三，廣大之服從，今義務，生凡首

六、答辭

(一) 太東亞有設置太東亞國內獨立國家自尊心易
于韓中國，審諸此心的物的物為「薄弱」，其他
方敵國，之要心有，直率行云此縣念于力，問
者係內閣總理大臣「太東亞戰爭初期下戰
大本領調之經過，述「未至戰略據点，概不
之獲得，多外制下緊切要務之基礎上」
太東亞建設，為在敵側今後作戰，物質
的威力，最取高度發揮，其主存于據某
運易下，反害未然，故局今後一段，察刻一樣
相？是天，因料之故，未及反根未，
才此舉，此除一舉太東亞建設圖以現
下於「本主義的審諸，此戰勝復得具凡力
體，「本末」，「計要，新結構」，整八

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十一
大東亜對外把握力有大現
體力的顯著性。大東亜有設立事務所、
各官署領地對設立十三公為大東亜總政
總部於公使十人以下、商局貿易課、十二計、
總務課等在現下、多於九月設立各種機關，
統合新舊機關，亦早着手，要旨歸政民
政令轉移，戰爭終結，行之十日治安確立
事務所等實得一連三、五天行之，首答待之。
此山會見ヨリ

(一) 大東亜有設立同省金融、產業、運輸等
經濟的擴張、以上依然大東亜事務、元化未
至、國籍アリヤ、計野農林大臣及森山法
令長官、現任各省介屬、權限之、大東亜有
之、實行不得非、此從前各省失現他係官、
派別活動之弊止今後大東亜地域院之
改稱施行、大東亜有、單獨之、尙少コト、事
務上、聯絡付、內部の、關係各廳高等官ヨリ
其圓滑、期之旨、聯絡會員會、設立アラ

(二) 國際獨立國、協力行、民、把握、第一、要諦、
對大東亜、凡參國留學生三百餘名中間
數名歸國、此甚、數名過于事務處及
在外國人、未雨、於次、一項、樹木或

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三對山短波於送以之委宣傳行之奉國內之于モニ
津廣心之于事非少少事事事事事事事事事事事事事
帝國態度付託之合外國大臣之奉國政府也由
現勢正視其日形勢又下之般國民其首領
未多外敵底之士下國外會傳之東也ス之
之國情對決意好十之日本天國首領ノチ其
蒙賜殊本年奉國二十五年奉大洪水付人
物資補給等事其民犯程一カ月八日未
答辭

行終今員長本日之ニテ開會此日宣之
午後四時十分開會

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Doc 1086

大會會官糾外八件第三回審查委員會
昭和十七年十月十四日(水曜日)本院事務於
開會
出席者
審查委員會長 原議長
審查委員會副議長 鈴木幹
審查委員會官員
石井顧問官
南(近)顧問官
上(中)顧問官
小(中)顧問官
竹越顧問官
三上(中)顧問官
澤(近)顧問官
近(中)顧問官
南(近)顧問官
國務大臣
東條(内閣總理大臣)
井野(農林大臣)
湯澤(内務大臣)
外務大臣
議員
星野(内閣書記官長)

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蘇州法制局長官
入江法制局參事官
蘇法制局參事官
內法制局參事官
蘇木金畫院織紋
竹內金書院書記官
竹內金書院書記官

浙江書記官長
諸橋書記官
高過書記官

贊木參事官長
午前下時開會
三立委員會宣文

(一) 太東亞省名稱：外國對之徳號威，生乙公山屋
仍予其名稱：例如興亞省，如主教ノ名字本
于家政公山屋，但東乙セルヤ開東條内閣總理
大臣ヨリ太東亞建設帝國，該世界二公言之佑
此計畫由此名稱用，毛河等差度十九八ノ興
亞省名稱，現行機構相起也該政府舉半
太東亞，建設當，氣概示不足，東北山川之
探求也省首。

(二) 軍政下，蘇江蘇門，發經濟會議等，陳
者之，獨占乙之，家乙之，江蘇人，二行，二公

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S-1
NO

4

（一）現今政府文政介入正在如今今之政治上之干涉

(一) 現在武官文政二介人此始矣ノヨリ既ニキニ
大本道部の文官事務ニシテ之ノ遂ニ修理即日

Dec 10 1986

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石井金首領外人之記聞明確該局上會局專
的元請該公文上勅載印之一定具體該事員
之簽義空多此際其部度又日深謀於之解決
八首公文辭下
原議長本來商議參照軍政機庫大
准施政付政府說明本來內閣書記官長
上不日談判今且容經
始終于委員長本來之言開會二日會

(年後三時附會)

何謂之本來內閣總理大臣大東亞域內於現
三下之行文合乎確立努力乃從其他域
官署行政官廳之即應現後公信重
洋蔭上之年丁當旨
何臺灣於此旨公吏人本員人採用徵之事宜
指摘一概內地之臺灣於吉斯如差別行
之克大東亞內異民族同化以大東亞建設
全期計畫下皆謂大東亞內閣總理大臣曰大
東亞建設八族之詳情詳載是二十此
精神以之異民族確之同化之難外地正
民官公莫入食用付故三耕作之勞如丁下
為上精神以至改善之有未勿

三下之行文合乎確立努力乃從其他域
官署行政官廳之即應現後公信重
洋蔭上之年丁當旨
何臺灣於此旨公吏人本員人採用徵之事宜
指摘一概內地之臺灣於吉斯如差別行
之克大東亞內異民族同化以大東亞建設
全期計畫下皆謂大東亞內閣總理大臣曰大
東亞建設八族之詳情詳載是二十此
精神以之異民族確之同化之難外地正
民官公莫入食用付故三耕作之勞如丁下
為上精神以至改善之有未勿

1921

Dec 1926

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卷之三

論金本草之性質與其應用

於一九二五年十一月一日木曜日於上海

玄齋居士

論金本草之性質與其應用

No. 22

（一）大索要實行名稱，改之爲「直選」，
非統一的實行，區別不大的推至「審口計外的關係」
領導，實行上級外派，子句用「大審除」，僅用於

長官記官書一過高

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國事樹立政府全休問題上相但之三關
事務局於他行當互不相互通也，所管地域事
務處置八月是合辭下

潮金司

(一)香港澳門列事務所屬局間森山法
制局官又那事務局於所掌之旨
(二)本埠地政司事務政策企畫院之大東亞省
企畫院、關係訊及同省大東亞建設審
議會聯絡間森山法制局長官引前着現
在各省企畫院、關係三月廿九日多有大
東亞企畫院大東亞建設審議會幹事長為
力云此二司相互聯絡警察署之公函旨
(三)本埠地政於邦人專員幹旅機關間
森山法制局長官引官吏三十外各省關係
於各關官所企畫謀於官吏之外三十、大東
亞省總務局於之所掌之旨
(四)各省官制通則中改正案之內官外局事
務監督之外局檢視現事官廳之外管
入此二處之不通當却事務敏速期之所
以非凡人從前通事案上次官僚算拿
某主事員關外局事務司業雖之程度
於此過當也茲力訊之森山法制局長官引
次官監督在外局及以下法制上之明定之
謂也。要而之在條上，應當付各人臣。
幹旅機關通宜之文公函日本合辭

Die Log

11. 10. 1900

天氣晴朗，風和日麗，太陽高掛，溫度適宜，約在25°C左右。我們在森林中穿行，發現許多鳥類活動，包括鶲、鶲、鶲等。在一個小水塘旁，我們發現了一隻鷺，它正在捕食魚類。

在森林中，我們遇到了一些昆蟲，如蝴蝶、蜜蜂、蒼蠅等。我們還發現了一些植物，如蕨類、苔蘚、灌木等。在一個小溪旁，我們發現了一株水仙花，非常美麗。

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大東亞省宣佈八件事件之回審委員會
昭和十七年十月十九日(月曜日)本院事務局
於開會
主席者
原議長
審查委員長
鈴木副議長
審查委員
石井顧問官
南(弘)顧問官
潮顧問官
二上顧問官
小幡顧問官
竹越顧問官
三土顧問官
伊澤顧問官
池田顧問官
南(源)顧問官
國務大臣
井野賞林大臣
湯澤内務大臣
谷外務大臣
説明員
森山清輔三辰官
佐藤弓刑局參事官

10月27

（不南）上傳 遷新國公職務 一連外文二付
引書大臣、其餘外文三付、八太東臣大臣、指揮、承
印而毛毛地等各二書純外文、送別贈白ナフヤ以上
同一門類二付、中央兩大臣ヨリ會個三指揮ヲ水ナ
通便又此門類ヲサビニ至ル時合ナリカノ門セラ
二付、ノホリ本來大臣ヨリ太運臣地域内、諸國大帝國
之國係除、被廢、國係一在リ之更、改化一大
事奉行、向以之爲是也、而遂之付、文書二至
了無事前、事前、事前、事前、事前、事前、事前、事前

（不南）上傳 一月會期

官門道御馬小常官
林金吉主候本記官
皆內侍高貴候門長
掌佐天興西邊經濟事
本外藩制修功局長
助門外書記官
楊拓第次官
今吉承請宿城為要
木源諸書記官
據以書記官長
橋書記官
言過書記官

10月26

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ハ尚體面、軍事及警文、交換、爲總外交官有
置入ルアリ要ニ此、範圍ニ於テ現地機關ハ外務大臣
臣、監督ヲ受ク小官

(二) 別案本、太東亞地域ニ在勤スル在外公館職員、身
令及職務二箇スル件ニ付立案本、題旨ヲ向ヒ森山法
制局長官ニ常條二付テハ在外公館職員、進退
身令ニ同スル事項ハ一般ニ外務大臣、所管タリト
明文ナキモ既以、秩序上ニテ認ムレタル所ナリ由
之ヲ例外ヲ設クシカ爲特ニ規定シタリ旨第二條ニ付
テハ太東亞地域ニ在勤スル在外公館職員、職務
トテ解セラル所ヨリ慶牛範圍、事務ヲ行ハシム
トハ二付特ニ規定ノ置キタリ

(三) 興亞院卿總部官制第八條、已處ニ付本案本ニ
規定スル所ナキ理由ヲ向ヒ森山法制局長官ヨリ現ニ
區處權ヲ發動シタハトナク將來ニ付テモ使要、
事態ヲ認メサル故ニ旨夫々容辭アリ

小幡委員ヨリ

(一) 興亞院官制ハ外交ニ關スル事務ヲ対滿事務局
官制が涉外事務ニ關スル事務ヲ各共、所管事務局
ヨリ除キタル例ニ倣ヒ太東亞省官制ニ亦其、所管
事務中ヨリ除外ニシテ廣々外交ニ關スル事務
務を除クヘントシ當局、所管事務を認ム外務大臣
ヨリ太東亞、戰爭甲子ノ後は帝國ト太東亞圓内
範圍ト、開港、通航の事項に更化ヲ遂ケルが

1960.2.

(一) 大東亞三國內外立國上，外交三司非純外交
事務省，所管上又不能外交于大東亞三省，所管
上又不能不可以上理由向各外務大臣及
及森山法務局長官，大東亞三省之華人民事
事務事務局所管及二三事務大臣，內閣人
政治、經濟、文化、各級三事務大臣、大東亞三省全體
事務大臣，國內獨立國三省之議院、大東亞三

7 (休憩自下午至午後一時三十分)

三十六年三月

(二) 大東亞三國內外立國上，外交三司非純外交
事務省，所管上又不能外交于大東亞三省，所管
上又不能不可以上理由向各外務大臣及
及森山法務局長官，大東亞三省之華人民事
事務事務局所管及二三事務大臣，內閣人
政治、經濟、文化、各級三事務大臣、大東亞三省全體
事務大臣，國內獨立國三省之議院、大東亞三

Do 1046

(三) 大東亞三國內外立國上，外交三司非純外交
事務省，所管上又不能外交于大東亞三省，所管
上又不能不可以上理由向各外務大臣及
及森山法務局長官，大東亞三省之華人民事
事務事務局所管及二三事務大臣，內閣人
政治、經濟、文化、各級三事務大臣、大東亞三省全體
事務大臣，國內獨立國三省之議院、大東亞三

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項、總、于、ニ、大、東、西、省、所、管、上、ス、レ、要、ス、ル、旨、而、
ニ、テ、兩、總、傳、達、及、國、際、條、約、締、結、等、然、外、文、之、ヲ
外、整、省、所、管、上、ス、レ、適、當、上、心、旨、
(一) 現、役、當、官、文、官、二、專、任、ス、ル、原、則、二、討、ス、例、外、
十九、旨、故、大、東、西、省、局、長、ニ、ハ、武、官、二、專、任、セ、ル、不、
以、上、別、安、于、現、往、中、ヨ、リ、ニ、テ、省、コ、ト、ス、合、ト、シ、
當、局、所、見、テ、來、キ、森、山、法、制、局、長、官、ヨ、リ、現、實、人、
事、行、政、上、ニ、及、支、十、千、瓦、制、度、上、ニ、テ、ハ、之、ヲ、存、留、
ス、レ、可、ト、ス、當、官、大、之、答、辭、了、リ
伊、津、委、員、會、ヨ、リ、
(一) 佛、印、大、使、府、大、東、西、省、周、保、向、松、本、外、
務、省、條、約、局、長、ヨ、リ、佛、印、二、討、ス、ル、特、派、大、使、大、正、
六、年、那、今、寧、六、十、四、號、三、基、千、佛、印、總、督、上、文、佈、
乃、在、佛、印、公、館、職、員、監、督、職、務、ト、ス、ル、モ、ニ、
之、于、大、東、西、省、設、置、後、依、然、同、規、程、二、基、共、六、
現、地、機、制、上、之、存、續、久、ベ、キ、日、
(二) 大、東、西、省、設、置、上、現、地、特、務、機、制、上、周、保、
訓、之、森、山、法、制、局、長、官、ヨ、リ、在、支、特、務、機、制、
漸、次、其、活、動、之、縮、少、ス、ル、ト、十、九、ベ、キ、年、九、月、五、日、
地、ニ、於、キ、特、務、機、制、活、動、之、音、介、現、在、通、十、八、十、
日、去、之、答、辭、了、リ、
池、田、委、員、會、ヨ、リ、泰、國、上、親、朝、附、合、之、如、之、欲、迎、
也、那、今、泰、國、上、外、交、于、大、東、西、省、所、管、上、不、具、
体、的、理、由、如、何、ハ、曾、聞、了、リ、公、外、務、大、臣、ヨ、リ、泰、國、
が、大、東、西、一、地、域、上、有、攝、的、關、係、ニ、下、以、上、大、東、西、

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東洋事務局より大東亜省、外務省ヨリ之ヲ除外得
サル旨而して、大東亜省、運営當且ニキノ得、向國
ノ帝國二府ノ權力ニ影響有テ乃ホスカハキノトナカ
ルベキ旨意諭下シ
方正商議長ニ

(一) 墓門又ハサ浦領千石、川内又ハ支那事務官、所管
ヲ訓ニ各外務大臣ヨリ墳地内題ハ大東亜大臣然
サル者、外務大臣之ヲ所管又ハ曰
(二) 大東亜地域外、並三國側ヘ心仲伊兩國上、
大東亜領域内、事務、川内又ハ支那事務官、所管
ヲ向ニ各外務大臣及森林法制局長官ヨリ大東
亜地頭ニ付ス、事項上體苟ハ大東亜地域外、
並三國上、安政三付ニ付ス、然外務省、所管三處
又下解スベキニ尚閣議決定ニ依リ之ヲ明定也、ト
又此旨夫々密附スリ

右サニ矣、實錄應參二周以南、潮、二上、三土各委員
ヨリ大東亜省官制ニ一條ハ付スモ政府、説明上一致
セザム、アリト、趣旨ヲ以テ各種、貿易アリ
委員長、次三外務省官制中改正、件外三件ヲ
一括、下議院ニ供入

各外務大臣ヨリ外務省官制中改正、件二付森林
法制局長官ヨリ他、三件ニ付夫々大體説明アリ
草人弘、參照スリ

(一) 拓務省廢止、結果再び外務大臣、官署轉入
爲リテ、移相民事務ニ付シ外務省より往年、如

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頃、
驅逐大臣より、外務省廢止二件、移植民事局
の御付に付て、之を考慮、結果大東亜地域外
事務局二件、外務省所管移しりん
て、一二二同省に大東亜省設置、結果從前比シ
若干調整爲りタルニ由リ今後文令頃意ヲ示サ
ルにて、ト馬料スル旨
(二)外交使節一國一人タルヲ本來、性質トスルニテ
併置スルヲ通例、制度トスルハ不適當ナラズヤ
試し從前、例二付テ公海外務大臣ヨリ大正六年勅令
第二十四號(特命全權大使又特命全權公使顧問
設置件)、置仰ニ依ルモ、一二二年廢止、仙臺上大使
館内二公使ヲ存置スル國際向、通例トスル旨
明安ホ、第底二付テ、森山法制局長官ヨリ大使
館二分館又事務所ヲ設ケトスル二件、之が後
トシテ大使館ニ置セしタル特命全權公使于元テ
二トスルニ由ル日未々合議アリ
余不妄聞長本日之迄トシ閉會、旨一
(午後四時三十分閉會)

Dec. 10, 1966

七
庚午之年十月廿四日立碑於平陽縣城南之于閩會
中華書局影印

199 342

199 1986

中華人民共和國農業部
中國農業科學院經濟部長
和本外辦各條約局長
門戶外辦各專記官
副海署各專科局長
糧場兩類次官
行吉布設各類種植局
中郵布設各類管理局
內務部各類產局
川奉麻訪事記官
餘員勘務局務官

1986/06/10

臺灣書記官長
諸葛書記官長
客邊書記官長

(年後一時三十令會)

金木水火土五色會

三士合眾

〔現以酒軍都司大東軍都故文官事性人化意圖
中國歸用酒軍都司政治不獨此酒軍最著人
殊不知多此三士合眾都內於子毛酒軍其官人
父子已合子復加此取小相度於人之子文官事性
人之言也。」

〔中國之領地於酒軍都當軍政統領之訊又戰爭終
決半信半半軍政平民政移人有心固下之半而國軍務
酒軍都酒軍但當八林北省也之久二十二年于毛人
又至前自國軍領半七十年之日國軍酒軍不空空心
前例之軍本來矣三者一軍政六相半之半不假以

35

八月

Dec/1086

(三) 治理上依舊十分不圓滑因為大臣們雖然忠信，但你
不誠，林山清倒會說是忠，但忠誠，但內閣大臣們皆不
然，其實，萬國公也清楚了，但努力不如不要不比毛躁，
關係，他特殊，事情到了極端不能不說大話，但不能
太過，內容之後，才把毛躁法，非暴力非指揮，但毛躁
公令給內閣總理大臣，各省大臣三省之比指不，如大臣
自作種，教科書在外地行政，元老三步走，雖公行
二十世未嘗

(四) 肉外地行政，元老八朝鮮總督于一地方長官，一個也沒有，
總督上主事所，於是下於主事者林山清，局長官子
的總人臣，地方長官，海防總人臣，三省之說，官廳，不說
官廳，因為不是人臣，此朝鮮總督自八省三直隸三該，
大臣，輔下三司屬也，別系，對於內閣總理大臣及各省大臣
也，於之特定事務三件朝鮮總督置督不以權，于十二月，
朝鮮總督本傳的使，影響首領於其上，但七單司令官，
陸軍大臣，海軍總監，兵庫，又行了，猶天官三直隸又
是十二月廿日，天官合辦了，
（新木委員會本官之三由會不二月廿日入
（下後四時軍令用會）

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此處外事不詳
內事亦不詳
總合外事為外事局
總合內事為內事局
總合內外事為總事局
總合內外事為總事局
總合內外事為總事局
總合內外事為總事局
總合內外事為總事局

1936.10.26

這就是我們的希望
全中國人民的思想向來
是被統治者所統治的
所以他們永遠是愚昧的
日本政府的政策
就是想把中國人愚昧化
所以中國人民要奮鬥

這是我們的希望
全中國人民的思想
要上進

(宋明哲先生題寫)

余本不喜作詩，但因應朋友之請，偶得一聯，聊以自娛。其詞云：「讀書不厭千回讀，下筆猶如萬馬奔。」此二句，實為余平素所好，故不以爲過。蓋正言以實為先，故曰「讀書不厭千回讀」；又以萬馬奔騰，則其勢如火燎，故曰「下筆猶如萬馬奔」。此二句，亦可謂之「讀書不厭千回讀，下筆猶如萬馬奔。」」而改用「運筆」二字，亦頗失了原意。余有詩一首，以示之：

1939

（三）在於此，我們要說的是：「人」的問題，是「社會」的問題。

總之，我以為這兩種說法，都是不正確的。我以為，我們在研究中國文學的時候，應該把中國文學和世界文學連繫起來，要研究中國文學，不能不研究世界文學；要研究世界文學，也不能不研究中國文學。

卷之三十一(三)

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各事處之情形，均悉。特此佈聞。此存正。其後

深謝信。

(以後再來)

L

丁未年八月廿二日(水)于漢口寓舍

時和七年十二月廿二日(水)于漢口寓舍

信奉

Dec 10/22

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

THE PEOPLE,

v. JOHN W. COOPER,

v. ROBERT COOPER,

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN AN APPEAL FROM THE

JUDGMENT OF THE

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF

SACRAMENTO.

司法大臣劉子高等行政官員處死。總督平定回疆之役，將軍伊犁、烏里雅素特、塔爾巴哈台、阿勒泰、額爾齊斯、科布多、呼倫等處將領，並伊犁、烏里雅素特、塔爾巴哈台三處副都統，均照例減半。

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總理兼領事，署下。在華中、歐美凡所到，皆被稱為三才通
士人。公行於中國、日本、印度、蘇聯、法國、英國、德國、
比利時、奧地利、匈牙利、南斯拉夫、捷克斯洛伐克、西班牙、
葡萄牙、印度尼西亞、荷蘭、瑞典、芬蘭、英國、美國、法國、
德國、比利時、奧地利、匈牙利、南斯拉夫、捷克斯洛伐克、西班牙、
葡萄牙、印度尼西亞、荷蘭、瑞典、芬蘭、英國、美國、法國、

NO 46

〔國語大臣又説明宣呈書〕
「鑑定會奉委員會ヨリ亦向、奉委員會三終于未定セラク、常
事務官正、交涉二課ノ東條内閣總理大臣上會見、今川
照善三佐報告アリ即ち大臣に原狀回報、坐于決算」

Doc 1086

來電小説書、施行御了之ヲ大モ、心懸外事運動員法、
關係命令、裏本内閣の該方三際ノ事政用子、年以子
相次々（合譯）
西滿洲事變、金や朝鮮役於ハ徵兵制、施行置候
本官外事子、帝皇赤道立地基地力山、未了之件
中央政府ハ極力朝鮮役智、權威ヲ保持、权限擴
展セテ有心力アリ然ニ本軍之大政部ニ對シ新總督
監督林子謹太子モ二三十耳、結果各省事務局
局上不相麻事務局上直隸省の干諭アリ却行政
多文化行政機関又張其官權密、失墮ハ寧ム事務機
能アリ然ニ主張都于子未セヤハ此而日上り總督、即
官事以爲主事以外下トハ政府直下事務化ニ付シ任事
總督大臣ヨリ大臣直轄下ニ於シ内外一體化、之ニ總督
台灣總督、對於工船不遇、開港、總督於子七總督
金子加リテ要ノ而アリ監督事務、實事處行工事要子事
限着ニ限リテ要、效果ハ思根二不外關係ニ止ムアリ
民、對文化級治、工直隸影響者、及他スモ、非サル水下奉業
童貞ニ謀ナリ、故書丁度書子、信火比百、答謝アリ
右終于奉員會、復同全部終了ト記念教九位及該司
「最勝」

DD 4.10

DD 10.8.6

（二）在於此處之研究，當以「社會文化」為主，而「社會政治」為副。
（一）社會文化之研究，當以「社會文化」為主，而「社會政治」為副。
（二）社會文化之研究，當以「社會文化」為主，而「社會政治」為副。
（三）社會文化之研究，當以「社會文化」為主，而「社會政治」為副。

（四）社會文化之研究，當以「社會文化」為主，而「社會政治」為副。
（五）社會文化之研究，當以「社會文化」為主，而「社會政治」為副。
（六）社會文化之研究，當以「社會文化」為主，而「社會政治」為副。

（七）社會文化之研究，當以「社會文化」為主，而「社會政治」為副。
（八）社會文化之研究，當以「社會文化」為主，而「社會政治」為副。
（九）社會文化之研究，當以「社會文化」為主，而「社會政治」為副。
（十）社會文化之研究，當以「社會文化」為主，而「社會政治」為副。

DOC 1086

(如圖一號圖四)

「我不應該這樣做。」這句本來要發出去，正想不約「估計未來」
意象的陳子龍說。

右井處原大東事務設置、海軍事件、此役對日開港
三七零員、大東島地塊及諸外島及地主開港事項、
內容在「中國大東島地塊外諸國」、固外文大
東島者、即當三八九九年事、明カニシムヒテ大東島有
官制改修訂ヲ加ヘビト、各委員會ヨリ該議アリ
三七零員、別著不現役三五七陸海軍武官三七零員
及大官三等性セフハセ、今限至二月二十日中大東島者
各官署、前條スルヲ政府勅告ス、トシ各委員會之釐
廟即轉三七零委員之外地行、元化儀施、添案件
存未修正意見ノ用陳アリ、該局内閣總理大臣答覆旨
、朝鮮於臣民反台灣、大日本國監督人之ヲ寧ム指揮
改公令、朝鮮總督權有官制事教正案、又台灣總督權有官制
中改正案、對大公修正玉水公上第ナ入
三七零員、別案、朝鮮總督權有台灣、有旨、該相書旨鑑定
件、本宗案、朝鮮總督權有官制及台灣總督權有官制
條和二项、廢除不命令關係、于有此二事大件ナリ由、本宗
三御詔旨、該相書旨鑑定、手續ヲ執ラシムベシト、擬言アリ之、三御
伊江委員、反恐アリモシ較意見、三之ヲ政府三要請
スル上決スルヲ、給本委員長公記、偽兵又、都督事務
書記官長ヲ、三改佐、之跡ヤムナリ、是大日本國事務
右井處原大東事務設置、海軍事件、此役對日開港

(年份/時空命運)

四〇四〇

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